Weekly Standard

M. S. LITTLEFIELD. PUBLISHER.

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HOUSE AND FARM.

SCHENTIFIC FARMING,-"Every plant deelops and perfects itself by natural laws. When you have supplied all the necessary When you have supplied all the necessary conditions for plant growth, you have done all that you can. This is a scientific culture. It is as simple as rolling off a log. If people had known it was so simple they would have had it long ago."
Thus discoursed an aged friend, a man of

learning and experience, in our hearing, not many days since. Really, then, farmers have en practicing scientific farming to a greater extent than many of them are aware o Three fourths of our farmers are ready, on occasion, to scotf at and ridicule the idea of scientific farming, and vet, so far as ther have farmed intelligently and successful, they may be said to have farmed scientifically for they have given their crops the neces-sary conditions for development.

Every farmer who plants corn knows that

ould first have his land in fine tilth. deep and mellow; he should plant the seed at a certain depth to secure the necessary warnith and moisture for its germination, and at certain distances apart to give the plants sufficient room for growth, and that during growth the land should be kept clean and mellow. His observation has taught him that these are conditions necessary for the growth and development of the ants, or the productions of a good crop, hey are facts understood and comprehend ed by his mind, hence scientific. A very few farmers have pursued their observation little farther, and found that by selecting the best grains from the best ears, and fro st stalks and giving them extra cultiwation for the purpose of raising the best seed they have been able to increase the yield to fifty or one hundred fold. Scientific farming is that kind of farming

farmer can bling to bear upon his opera tions, the more facts he comprehends, pertinent to his business, the more thoroughly scientific will be his farming, and, of course the more successful. There have been exam-ples of theoretical farming, not based upon facts, or guided by experience, and errone-ously-called scientific farming; but there is nothing to merit ridicule in scientific farming, for nearly every farmer practices it in a greater or less degree.

The horticulturist, by studying the char-

neter and wants of plants, by careful cultivation, by hybridization, etc., have developed new varieties, and otherwise accomplished results truly wonderful, and adding immensely to the interest and profits of their branch of farming. They are scientific cultivators. Yet there are some successful hor-ticulturists who can barely read and write, but they study, think, and observe carefully. If they do not originate improvements, they at least inform themselves of those made by others and appropriate the advantages. horticulturist of the pres ent day cannot attain even more moderate success, compared with others. The same success, compared with others. The same is true in regard to the general farmer, though perhaps in a less marked degree. It is true that the truly scientific farmer is in all respects the most successful, while the old forces barely live, or if they make something more, it is more by luck than by the amount of knowledge they apply to their

farming is careful observation, with a knowledge of what and how to observe. As an aid to such knowledge, backs and papers are essential. From these may be learne the observation and experience of others, the results of experiments, etc. Without approprinting the knowledge gained by others, a an can make but very alon progress in any usiness more especially so in farming. In no other way can such knowledge be so readily and completely gained as from books and the agricultural papers, the latter being the proper repositories for a record of facts, observations, etc., of almost daily occurrence

THE TURNIP FLY.-In one of our late En lish exchanges there was given the results a most extended series of experiment made with various washes and substances for the purpose of preparing turnip seed in such a manner as to resist the attack of the dy. All (some thirty or forty in number and extending half over the catalogue of sub-stances, within reach of the farmer) proved to be worthless, except the soaking of the turnip seed for from five to six hours in train oil, or linseed oil, the seed being afterwards dried in powdered dry carth, so as to enable

it to be easily sown.

The effect of the oil was to render the growth of the plant far more vigorous than it was in either a natural or an otherwise prepared state; the seed leaf was darker, larger and fatter, than other seed leaves; the plant appeared to be nearly if not quite un molested by the fly, it turned into rough leaf much sconer, the rough I aves being also in a great measure exempt from attacks of the fiv, and the general growth continued alterwards to be superior. A long scaking in oil did not appear to be more benefitial than the six boars; it is a thing well worth trying, and is within the reach of all, -Co-

fall, all should remember that it is requisite to set the tree only just so deep as to enable it to stand, for we can earth up to protect it from heaving by the winter's frosts; and as soon as spring opens and the ground is levelled down, the roots will start and seek their appropriate depth. If we dig a deep hole, especially in hard clay soil, and fill it with a good form and set out trees therein, we must invite the water there as into a cistern; and second, we cause a vigorous growth of roots, until they reach the undisturbed clay, when a check is at once perceptible and often an orchard stands from five to seven years without apparently making any progress. Remember, them, and plant your trees just so deep as to cover their roots, but no more; then earth up for winter protection against frost for the first year, and dress down against to a level in spring —Horticul-

that potatoes showed her kept shrough the winter in a dry and cold atmosphere—the drier the better, provided if he above the freezing point. All changes of temperature or of the dispress of monsture are unfavorable. Where coly small quantities are to be stored, as for family use, they should be asserted into because the sorted into barrels, the instrictions filled with sunivied sand, and the whole covered

seeded and in good growing condition should now be carefully weeded, and the plants thinned out to about four inches apart. If the soil is not very rich, top dress it after hocing with well rotted barn yard manure—after the hard frosts set in sprinkle manure—after the hard frosts set in sprinkle over the hed a light dressing of straw, chaff, leaves or any other like material as a protection of the plants through the winter.

Letwon—Set the letwor plants, if they are now large chough, out in a warm border. See that the ground has been well spaded and well manured. In setting out the plants let them stand six inches apart, and when could weather sets in profest them with a

cold weather sets in protect them with a light covering of brushwood or straw. Setting out Cabbage Plants.—Early in the month—choosing for this purpose mild, moist weather—prepare a bed for cabbage. Manure it heavily, for the soil cannot be too rich, and choose for the bed a southeastern rich, and choose for the bed a southeastern exposure, if it is to be had. After spading, rake the soil thoroughly and then throw it up into parallel ridges from twenty-seven inches to three feet apart. Make these ridges from four to six inches high. Beat down the slopes of the ridges firmly with the back of the spade. When this is done, set the plants about midway down the slope of the north side of the ridge. Let the plants stand six inches apart. Towards the close of November, sizes stable manure or loom straw along the valleys between the ridge, and to about the haipsi the plants grand on the slope of the ridge. Leeve all thus through the winter. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, draw down the earth from the crest of the ridges into the valleys with a hoe so as to level the en-

the valleys with a loe so as to level the en-tire surface. Thin out the plants as they advance in growth. Keep the soil loose and free, of weads as the season advances, and as the remaining plants begins to expand draw earth about their roots. At the third and last working, give them a final hoeing and earthing up.
Cauliflower and Broccoli.—Work the

carefully during the month, and keep the soil loose and clean. Towards the close of the month commence to kill them.

Endives—Tie these up for blanching.
Asparagus Beds.—Mow all off and clean
thoroughly the asparagus beds as soon as tie haulm begins to turn yellow. Fork lightly, and finish by to-dressing the beds liberally—first with well rotted stable manure, and over this a mixture of salt and ashes, the proportions being three parts of salt to one

Celery.—Earth up celery from time to time and water freely in dry weather. Small Salading.—The final seeding for the season may be made during the first half of the month.
Rhubarb,—Rhubarb seed sown during this

month will advance the plants a year over seed sown in the spring.
Challots, Garlic and Chives.—All these

roots may be planted out this month.

Horse Radish.—Plant out a bed of this wholesome condiment early this month. The crowns of old roots will speedily strike and when once they get possession there will be no difficulty whatever, in perpetuating them. Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants.— New plantations of these may now be set out. Plant the raspberries four feet apart in the rows, and the gooseberries and currants at a distance of six feet apart. Of the latter, cutting may now be taken and planted in a warm border, ready to be set out the

following autumn or the spring succeeding it. FREDING RACK FOR SHEEP _A rack eding box of convenient size for use and, for moving, may be made as follows: For the posts, take pieces of any good hard wood, 2 by 2½ inches, six in number; one for each corner, and for the middle of the sides. For siding and ends, take boards

twelve feet in length, twelve inches wide from the bottom, and 8 inches from the top, This will give you an opening of ten inches for the head of the sheep, if the posts are thirty inches in length. But they can readily be made a little longer or shorter, according to the size of the sheep you wish to

For the bottom, take three narrow strips of board, one at each end, and one in the middle. Upon these fasten a board twelve inches wide, running lengthwise through the middle. Upon each side of this put in a board upon a bevel, extending to the sides of the box. This will make the botton dishing at the sides and tight for holding grain, meal, roots, or anything else you wisl to give them.

This box may be made with wooden pins,

or nails, but the best fastening is stout screws, about two and a half inches in length. In the moving about, the boxes are subjected to a considerable strain, and screws will e found the cheagest in the end. Such a box as this will accommodate about twenty large sheep. It is easily turned over and cleaned without sweeping, and rapidly put

away for the summer.

This kind of feeding apparatus has been n use in this country for at least forty years. and is on the whole, the handiest contri vance we have ever met with. It will pay any man who keeps sheep, to have enoug of these made to accommodate his whole flock. In the common slovenly way of feed-ing upon the ground, much more fodder will be wasted.

In the change of the flock from the pastur to the vard, care should be taken not to over feed them with grain at first. The quantity of meal, grain or oil cake, may be gradually increased from a handful up to a pound for each sheep daily, beyond which quantity it is not ordinarily profitable or safe to go. Too high feeding with meal or oily food, sometimes leads to sudden death, and the butcher looses his mutton, and your profits.

GRINDING HAY FOR HORSES -Mr. J. Kirk of Pittaburg, Pa., writes to the Far mers' Club as follows :

"For some time past I have been making observation and experiments in animal food and obtaining what I believe to be an im provement, and I take the liberty of connunicating to your Club the results. Grasseing the natural food for live stock, is ca sily and properly extracted. With hav, how ever, the case is different, for when fed in suf ever, the case is different, for when fed in sufficient quantities, the animal, especially if itreeth have become flattened by age, attempls to satisfy itself by selecting the leaves and tender branches. To obviate this difficulty, and prevent waste, cutting hay in short lengths has to an extent become general, and is no doubt, a step in the right direction.—

My belief is that we should go still further, and grind the hay as we now grind oats and corn. It is thought that, owing to its glutinous nature, hay could not be reduced to a state of meal, or, it so reduced, the expense attending would not justify. To test this I constructed a cutter and crusher on new principles, and the result was beyond my most sanguine expectations. Ten tons a day can be ground with one machine, at a cost not to exceed one dollar per ton.—

cost not to exceed one dollar per ton.— Ground in this manner, hay is not unlike ground oats, saue in color, its weight being from thirty two to thirty-six pounds per bushel. Mixed with chopped feed, such as corn or oats, it makes a cheap and excellent food. Thus we effect by mechanical means what the hard-working or decrepid animits incapable of doing—perfect mastication.

"Some persons may not be aware," says Hieover, in his work, Bipeds and Quadru peds,' "that the trifling neglect of a pair o peds, "that the trifling neglect of a pair of wheels being comparatively dry or well greased will cause twenty miles to take far more work out of a borse than forty would in the latter case; yet wheels absolutely screaming from dryness are often seen and heard attache; to carts and wagons; and thus would the brote in human form let them scream until he had finished his journey's end or his day's work, though his horses were drawing, from such cause, at least one ton in four of resistance more than they would if the defect were attended to.

cupation of the farmer, and diligently will it be plied, that none may be allowed to fall from the bolia, and thereby become stained. It were well if care were taken that no trush be picked with the extron. A dried leaf, a

Iron laths are the latest iden in building. We have iron roafs, iron frohts, brackets, window heads and sills, and joists, and now we have the additional item of laths, which are made of number twenty iron, wire guage and 1½ lockes wide, resembling 1½ fuch hoop iron, with a small ridge or bead in the middle to stiffen it. The laths are cut into proper lengths, and afford additional security from fire. A Pittsburg mill is at present employed on large orders for froh laths. The question whether we shall cultivate our bearing orchards or not seems to be our bearing orchards or not seems about settled for as by the apple Near, or quite all eiserving men adopt the theory that hogs in apple orchards present a very great obstacle to the propagation of this pest of the fruit grower. When all accept and practically apply the remedy, we need have little to fear from the second broad, and much less from the first.

meeting of the Ctaftabury, Vt., Farmers' Club, said. "I have three-fourths of an acre of land which I fenced in with my garden some years ago, since which no cattle been on it fall or spring, and it will produce good crops of grass twice as long as precise-ly similar land the other side of the fence reated with the same amount of manure." A CHEAP AND GOOD PIE.-The following

recipe for making a good pie is worthy of dissemination: In hall a tea cup of vinegar put one tablespoonful of but'er, one tea-cup of molasses, one tea-cup of dried currants, one egg and a little nutmeg. Roll two soda crackers fine, and add to the above, and you will have material enough for three pies Try them and you will make more. A correspondent of the Practical Farmer

says that his experience shows that two quarts of cooked potatoes would do as mucl ward lattening as four fed raw, and tha the value of corn meal is very near doubled by thorough cooking. He considers raw otatoes almost valueless for fattening. SHORT CAKES,-Dissolve half a pound of

fresh butter in as much milk as will make a pound and a half of flour into a paste, roll it out about a quarter of an inch thick, and cut it into a large round cakes. Do them in a frying pan and serve them hot. Eat with Ohio, this year, that hundreds of bushels

were permitted to rot on the trees, the ownthe price had been high enough to justify When milk is allowed to sour before it is skimmed, the layer of cream appears more bulky and of greater consistency, but it does

net produce so good a quality of butter as cream properly raised from milk before it The seeds of plum, apple, potato, &c., will not bring the same kind of truit that they were taken from. It is only by grafting the

get the fruit we want. The first principle of gardening is liberal manuring, and the second frequent cultiva-tion. It is easier, too, to hee often and keep weeds down, than to whack away at hig

ones once a fortnight.

The latest suggestion as to preventing stapping by cow's tall in milking is that the milker should put the bush of the tall on the milking stool and sit on it. Gen. John Cochrane will deliver the annual address before the Yates County Agri-

cultural Fair at Penn Yan. It is proposed to make sugar from pumpkins, which contain about four per cent the sacularine quality. Two Irish potatoes raised in Virginia,

(Hampden county) weighed one pound and a half. The grape crop in Tennessee is large and of excellent quality. Hogs are selling at seven cents gross in Rall county, Missouri.

FASHIONS.

We compile the following fashion notes from the N. Y. Telegram which is good authority upon the subject:

PLAIDS. Among the plaids the tartan colors worn by old Scottish clans are still repeated line for line in their original hues, imitated, it is said, from kilts a plaids tressured as heir looms in Scotland. Modern taste has, how ever, suggested new combinations of color and many fancy plaids are now worn. Thos of historic origin are of course preferabl

The Sutherland, or Forty-second, Scots plaid, entirely of blue and green, is already familiar. This is the favorite plaid of the season, and though most becoming to thes who have the fair complexion and hair of Scottish lasses it is worn by all. Dark persons should choose the bright Victoria and Stuart plaids, into which mapy

bright colors enter. Bob Roy tartan of scarlet and black blocks DRESSES.

We admire short dresses for the prome ade, both for their neatness and there is a graceful medium.

Fashion, however arbitrary

mands, prompt us to adopt only those modes that are becoming. For tail or short ladies inclined to cabespoint, a more complete sweep of drapery is more becoming. Some of the new materials for fall dress are exceedingly beautiful. We have seen some apparently transparent, yet all wool, which as the season advances we have no

loubt will be much worn. Although there is a good deal of vanity in the trimmings of dresses, yet we think upon the whole that flounces predominate and will be likely to remain in favor. Velvet ribbons are much used to trim the borders of flounces.

Wherever used for the skirts, it is employed to decorate the corsage and siceves. gandy, crape, talle or gauze can be worn. Ball dresses are worn with flowers, wreather man dresses are worn with howers, wreaths of ribbon or flounces. We have seen several enape robes both white and colored, trimmed with a variety of marrow flounces bound with satin of the same color; boquets of flowers of different hues were placed at regular distance on the folds. The corsages of

these robes were low draped and the ing looped with flowers. We noticed a white genadine with eight flounces, trimened with Pomona green satin. A large white Marguerite placed between every fold at regular intervals, had a chaste and elegant effect. Silk and satin are also used for balls, soirces and evening parties. At some of the late balls at the French court, at some of the Emperor's illness several la-dies of rank were a metangs of flowers and diamonds, others nothing but sprays and garlands of flowers and exotics. Crimping garlands of flowers and exotics. Crimping and short ringlets predominate in the from sair, but there is also a good deal of variety ority and is likely to remain a favorite

aind of pardessus will be fashionated WEATHERS.

here are decidedly fashionable for trimming all sorts of chapeaux. Some rice and Italian straws look well with plumes of different colors. There are three kinds of

The culture of the is structing great at North Carolina State Pair. Grand Open'r g-First

> in carriage, with the Stock on a After the parade, Kemp P. Battle, President of the N. C. Agricultural pend. We would remark, that the

mid now which regussed in the afternoon, a trotting match on the set into the set i

arts, to be most effective, should be organized, assembled in this city to form the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

It is alike interesting and mournful to rea how many fail to appear among us to-day Some, after long lives of usefulness and her or, others out off in the pride of manhood, al well remembered by the good deeds the earth. There was the venerable William Boylan, who, with sterling good sense and farseeing enterprise, was one of the fathers not alone of this society, but of the railroad

system of the State.

There was Charles H. Hinton, long occupying the chair of treasurer of the State, against whose spotless integrity, private malice nor political rancor ever breathed a whisper. There was John A. Gilmer, as a statesman, wise, as a lawyer, able and adroit whose heart was always open and impulse ever kind. I notice the name of one, who clear intellect and sound judgement, needed only ambition to have made him one of the most conspicuous statesmen of his time, Lewis Thompson of Bertie. From the foot of the Blue Ridge came the eloquent and astute John Gray Bynum; from the valley astute John Gray Bynum; from the valley of the Yadkin appeared the generous and genial John A. Lillington. I see the names of Col. Roulhac of Raleigh, famed for his public spirit and unbounded hospitality, and of our estimable friend, Robert W. Haywood, whose body we have but lately followed in sorrow to the grave. In that list too may be found the name of that excellen man, Sidney Weller of Halifax, one of the tounders of grape culture in North Carolina of Wm. F. Collins, so long the comptroller of the State; of the venerable editor and well read scholar, Thomas J. Lemay, and we pause with a peculiar pang over that of another, who leaving a successful political ca-reer, plunged into the late deadly struggle and on the rugged heights of Sharps-burg, in the meridian of a brilliant life, tell in a cause, to which he had given all the energies of his nature—your hearts tell you, I speak of the lamented General Branch. Others might be added to this list of honored dead but these will suffice to show the character of those who stood at the cradle of

I will not call over the names of thos who have been spared to witness the revival who have been spared to witness the revival of our Fair. I cannot forbear, however, to offer my heartfelt congratulations, that the first president of the society, John S. Daney, of Edgecombe, and its second president, Richard H. Smith of Halifax, and two of the first vice presidents, Nicholas W. Woodfin and William R. Pool, are now or will be with us, during this week, still active and nost valuable members, still ready, in the future, as in the past, to co-operate in every enterprise, which will advance the interests of agriculture, the honor of this society, and the prosperity of the State they love so well. May their shadows never grow less.

Under the auspices of such men as I have mentioned, our institution sprang at once into wide spread popularity. Its success guine triends. The counties of the State de best and most intelligent representatives. Our citizens exerted themselves to make the Fair worthy of North Carolina. Each successive year witnessed an improvement on its predecessor. All classes of society, the young and the old, sedate matron and bloom-ing damsel, the rich and the poor, flocked to learn lessons of wisdom from the exhibitions of our natural products, and the fabries of our industry. Different sections were ries of our industry. Different sections were brought into familiar acquaintance; views were interchanged; enterprise stimulated; inventions aroused. The best things of one region were disseminated over others. The Society grew larger and stronger every year. It became more and more a favorite with our people. It was developed into an Insti-

tution, widely known, dearly cheristed abounding in usefulness, influencing for good the remotest limits of the State. I remember well the pleasant meeting we had in those good old days. I recal particularly the Fair of 1859. Our Presi ent was one whose early years and middl age lad been spent in close study of lega principles, which, retained by a memory of extraordinary power, made him one of the first jurists of the age. For years, as Chief Justice of our Sup eme Court, his opinion were sought in distant lands for guidance is the most intricate questions of law. When he stood on the table-land which divides youth from old age, he employed his leisure hour in the practice of Agriculture. He brough to this pursuit the same clear judgment and to this pursuit the same clear judgment and patient attention which had made him famous as a lawyer. He gave it its true position among the arts and sciences. He regarded it as the west important in which men engage. He used all means to encourage the application to it of intelligence and science. On this account he was from the beginning a fast friend of this Society.

He still lives, enjoying at the age of than four score years the respect and veneration of all—a grand representative of the good old days—with mind still clear and strong he watches with zealous interest the progress of the times. Though on account of the infirmities of age, his person is not among us, with the same hand, that, for three score years, penned learned constitu-tional and legal opinions, he has written ns words of encourse that we have no well wisher more since than Thomas Ruffix. ent, and assuran

At the meeting of 1859, I witnessed the the resignation of Judge Ruffin. The Presi dent elected in his stead, though a fa younger man, has gone to his rest. He too mass one of our warmest friends. He never missed an attendance on our meetings. From the green pastures of the Jersey settle ments always came his noble Devono, the ments always came his noble Devons, the admiration and delight of all spectators.—
He was a large souled and intelligent and progressive farmer. He was a kind and generous neighbor. The State lost a good citizen, and the Society a valuable member when death knocked at the door of Dr. Wa

1960, none doubted but that we should mer again in October, 1861. Anticipations wer had of a Fair still more interesting and in structive The State was growing rich railstands were hustening towards our mount ns, opening up new and fertile regions, veloping the resources of our forests and ds, our minerals and metals. The stream fle de, our misch for so many years de of emigration which for so many years de pleted our strength and filled with the chil dren of North Carolina, the highest place

prosperous people.

That Fair was destined never to be held.
In the Spring of 1861, when the bright son

a sword and the pruning hook straight into a bayonet. Men dug into the grenot as a means for beautifying and ador the earth, not to aid us in the progres wards more advanced civilization, he obtain material for artillery and rifles, plies for the numberless demands of annies. the for the numberies usually seemed armies. The old fable of Cadmus seemed reproduced in reality. So suddenly did our people rush from the pursuits of peace to people rush from the pursuits of peace to deadly conflicts, that even the very stones appeared to change into armed men. All classes and ages, the high and the low, the wise and the foolish, gray-baired men and beardless boys, in sad ignorance of its countless evils 2nd trials, dashed with reckless bravery and shouts of defiance into wan.

The contest was such as might have been expected from the angry clash of Americans, descendants of the fiery, proud and energetic elements of the best races of the world. History records no more terrible struggle.

This Society shared the common fate. In a few days after Southern artillery thundered on Sumpter, these grounds were filled with volunteer troops arilling for the conflict. Since that time our buildings have experienced uses totally alien from the penceful purposes of their constraction. They have been barracks for gay and thoughtless soldiery. Over them for a long time floated the yellow flag of the hospital service. They have been converted into military dungeons. Instead of the grateful music of the lowing shrill neighing of nobl with the loud orders of drill sergeants, the

thoroughbreds, their walls have reso outs of soldier's revelry, the groans of the sick and wounded, the sorrowful sighing of captives pining for the frsh air of and the ceaseless tread of armed sentinels.

None of her sister States put forth a more determined effort, or suffered severer losses than North Carolina. Tens of thousands of stalwart men, all the proceeds of the in dustry of her people for four years, and a large portion of their personal property, their provisions and merchandise, their horses and cattle, were either consumed or exchanged for securities, which became worthless in their hands. When the crash came on Johnson's surrender, the sun which rose from his ocean bed on the morning of the 27th of April, shone on a people almost destitute of the necessaries life, with their circulating medium ecome waste paper, with implement of husbandry worn and broken, with fields waste and badly drained, with ditches filled and fences decayed, with defective animal power, and worse than all without the capital wherewith to purchase these requisites to successful production.
What was not least in this catalogue calamities was the sudden change system of labor. A race, whose father's fathers had been bondsmen, where lifted in

a day from slavery to freedom. The land owner, who, from childhood, had been ac customed to despotic power over his de-pendants, found himself contronted with the unaccustomed task of suddenly dealing with his former slaves as hired laborers. The may. On one side was the life long habi of imquestioning obedience. When such denly the material power of the dominat

denly the material power of the dominant race was broken and the servient race became lifted up to equality in political rights, the most enthusiastic advocates of social progress trembled at the likelihood of jarring discord, perhaps bloody strife to result from the clash of variant principles.

It ope I may be pardoned for saying that the listory of the world will not show a parallel to the wonderful good sense and parallel to the wonderful good sense and good feeling displayed by both races under these adverse circumstances. They have not as a general rule suffered the angry animosities, inspired by their losses of property on the one hand or on the other, revengen feelings engendered by fancied oppression to prevent their harmonious co operation in

the new relations of employer and employee When the cloud of war lifted, throwing aside all supine repinning over past losses our people made a determined effort to at tain renewed prosperity. With stout heart they put their shoulders to the wheel. The meagre treasure, which the temptings of want, or of delusive speculation, had not been able to disturb, nor the searching eye of the plundering bummer discover, were brought from their hiding places in stumps of trees or deep dug graves, to be exchange ed for provisions and implements, for mules and guano, and other necessities to successful labor. The close of 1866 witnessed a tardy return of cheering confidence and hope. As neighbor shook neighbor's hand, it was agreed that all was not lost and that thereafter our path would be upward. The events of 1867 overwhelmed our stricken people again with despair. After a by no means favorable spring, when the young crops were struggling to attain the necessary vigor, in the early days of July, the portals of heaven were opened and the flood poured upon the land. The yellow waters rushed down the declivities mocking all the devices of hill-side cultivation

all the devices of missile cultivation, dragging with them the costly manures, which had been spread over the fields. Dry ravines became roaring torrents petty branches swelled into foaming riv ulets. From all quarters the hurrying streams gathered into vast masses, which spread over the low grounds, submerging all the richest felds and most promising crops. It was admitted that not since 1797 had there been more universal ruin, more utt devastation than was caused by

The evil was intensified by other some of which were seemingly accidenta others the result of mistaken policy. Never before had investments so heavy been us in artificial manures. The high prices 1860 had largely extended the culture cotton, while the area, devoted to bree toffs, was diminished. The autumn of 180 stoffs, was diminished. The autumn of 186 developed an extraordinary fail in the price of this staple, so that the unfortunat planter found himself overwhelmed by combination of misfortunes, entirely unprecedented, which no foresight could provid against and no care was able to aver Never before had a return so meagre followe the farmer's labor. Then by a curious perversity, which baffled the most astute pulitical economist, not in the history of cotton in the combination of the comb ical economist, not in the history of cott so insignificant in proportion to the Tise inflated labor market and excessive chases of artificial manures swelled the penses of raising the crop to a point above the experience of the oldest culturator Moreover, in all the dreary catalogue of rev-enue exactions, there cannot be found so enormous a tax on the labor of the agriculenormous a tax on the labor of the agricul turist as was levied on cotton in the year of which I speak. The Hebrews, under the ancient theocracy, judged it no bardship perhaps, to pay one-tenth of their income because the tithe was devoted to the com-bined service of Church and State. This cotton tax, being in that year two-tenths of the gross proceeds of the farm, for the State alone, doubled the heaven-imposed tribut of the Levis To course these controlled

and of our collectors of funds, who have performed their thankless office with the same zeal and success which have brought money into their own pockets, and built up lofty stores to adorn the streets around, our market square, and of these fair ladies, who have lent a heiping hand in the decorations and arrangement of Floral Hall. I will say that we have done what we could to revive as justifiation, which we hope will be of

for whatever articles worthy of exh may be offered While there will be no lack of obje

while there will be no lack of objects of interest, at this the beginning of a new era, we venture the confident hope, that hereafter our march will ever be upward and onward. Our State has great natural advantages. We have blessings of the earth and the skies, of the fields and the forest. Neither tornadoes, nor earthquakes, nor bitter colt, nor torrid heat; neither caterpillar nor lo-cust, ever turn our smiling landscape into a blighted wilderness. Above us the sun sheds his gnial rays, around us play health-bearing breezes, from the ground spring the numerous varieties of the vegetable kingdom useful to man, beneath us are the choicest minerals and metallic ores. Fat cattle browze on the perrenial grasses which clothe the summits of our loftiest mountains while luscious fruits ripen vithout fear frost. On the rich swamp lands of our ear ern counties grow great corn crops which call to mind the famed fertility of the Valley of the Nile. Never do the boll-worm or destroy the gold bearing plant in the broad fields of our cotton belt. Intelligent industry seldom fails to reap rich rewards in the counties. Our rivers, as they rush in rapid descent from their sources in our mountain defiles, and break headlong over the barriers

of the primitive rocks, supplying water power illimitable. Fuel under the ground and above ground is accessible and cheap. Whatever whatever may aid us in the great struggle to subdue the forces of nature, our generous mother will amply furnish us, if we make an honest effort to obtain them. Give us intelligent industry, guided by science, and few States will surpass North Carolina in the race, of which wealth and refinement and happiness are the prices.

It is to incite to this industry and create

or quicken this intelligence, that we meet together now. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does a man the countenance of his friends." By our annual gatherings inly distributed, new processes of cultur-made known, our dominion over the mate made known, our dominion over the material world extended by new application of machinery, mental rust rubbed off, faults detected, and rectified, old erroneous ideas exploded. In a word in the largest sense we will EDUCATE one another, Let us then determine that each Annua

Pair shall be her after greater than its p decessor. Let us seek to extend the pop-larity and influence of our Society. Let not be discouraged by beginnings small than we hoped for. Let us aim at the gran er success and more abundant us Let us follow the counsel of America's great est poet. Let us not "look mournfully into Let us "wisely improve the Let us, like true and undaunted present." Let us, like true and undaunted Americans, "go forth to meet the shadow future, without lear and with a mani-

N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY-THE REMARKS OF REV. J. BRITON SMITH AT THE COMMONS HALL LAST NIGHT.

Dr. Brinton Smith made a motion that th Fair Grounds be removed from the city of Raleigh, after its present use to Camp Man-gum, if ground could be prepared there, and that a committee be appointed to memore-lize the Legislature of the State to make a donation to the society to enable it to secure those grounds. Dr. Smith stated that his reason for making such a motion, was from the fact, that the State of North Carolina was a larger State in square miles, than the State of New York, 300 miles more land in North Carolina than in the empire State, that the present Fair Grounds were large enough for county purposes, but he did not think it at all worthy of the vast State whose agricultural society occupies them.

Wilmington or rather the Cape Fear Agricultural Society, as he had been informed

has at least 100 acres in its Fair Ground, and he did not think it was in accordance with propriety that the State of North Car-olina should occupy a place so small, when a district of two or three counties occupies a district of two or three countries occupies a place so large. We are situated near the city of Raleigh, so near the city that we are almost in it, and these grounds are needed for many purposes, as our citizens are very much cramped for room. We have but a half mile track, while the District Society of North Carolina has a mile track. We are compelled to put our houses in the centre of the track, when they should all be contride of it. We are a mile from a religious centre of the track, when they should all be outside of it. We are a mile from a railroad and are compelled to transport our articles at considerable cost, and these are the reasons which have influenced me to make the suggestion. I do desire that the Agricultural Society of North Carolina should t ke its stand with the Agricultural Societies of the sister States. I desire that we should have a Fair Ground that would in some measure represent the greatness of our State. I am not now speaking so much of her present greatness, but of her capability for greatness as regards her resources.

There is no State in this Union; I repeat that there is no State in this Union; I repeat that there is no State in this Union that has greater natural resources than North Carolina. The mineral wealth of this State is fifty times that of New York and her water power is ten times greater.

I saw an article in the Standard on the great advantages of her climate, her soil and

great advantages of her climate, her soil and her vast resources. The fertility of her fields the richness of her soil is likened to a paradise, a land of Palestine.

I am told that North Carolina is the only State in the Union that has entirely filled the programme of the Patent Office, of the A ricultural Bureau. Every column of the Cansus returns has been filled by the State North Carolina. I can not express myston this subject with anything like the meritage. North Carolina. I can not express mysel on this subject with anything like the merit or dignity of this question. I am surprise that our people should for a moment fee down cast, that could once despair will such a great State and blessed with such in exhaustable resources. With such men an such women what is North Carolina capable folions? such women what is North Carolina capab of being? I say now that the event of it day will give a new impulse to the Agricu industry of North Carolina. This fair ma-ise considered a small affair. I mu-say it is a great deal larger than I hoped it see. They may say that the number of things sent here for exhibit is extremel-small, I am gratified beyond measure at the result.

carolina. As an evinginis State Pair, I will mention the fact that the city of Richmond appropriated \$10.000 to the improvement of

should like action at once, unless some presson to the contrary is given, and I easily request the Society to recommend action.

this question be postponed to Wednesday night, (this evening,) when a larger attendnce of members is expected.

The Society accordingly adjourned meet this evening.

" Nothing in the Paper." The Richmond Enminer has a chapter on the subject of newspapers, elicited by the stereotyped remark of indifferent readers, after scaning the "minature world" of a daily issue of news, that "there's noth-

ing in the paper." It says : And men are always grumbling about their papers, and insinuating how much bet-ter they could do it. They talk as flippantly about "fine articles," on every imagi-nable subject as if they could effect such a change. Let some of these over-running philosophers try it for one hundred and fift days in succession. And then they think it is nothing

"select" for a newspaper—you have merely to run the seissors through a half dozen exchanges, and you have got matter enough. Now this is the most important and the Now this is the most important and the most difficult department to fill on a new-paper. Very few men have the slightest idea how to do the work. It requires a thorough newspaper man—who knows the public appetite well—who knows what is going on in the control of the control o the world-and who knows how to re-write and pack a column in a dozen lines.

Men who skim a newspaper and toss it aside, little reflect how much brains and toil have been expended in serving up that meal.

ring all day to gather and prepare those viands, and some vast building has been lit from cellar to garret all night to get that paper ready for the newsboy by crack of dawn.
"Nothing in the paper!" Nothing in your head! that's what the matter.

Busy heads and busy hands have been toil-

In describing a new hotel just ope Fifth Avenue, New York, to be con on the European plan, the Sun says the proprietors all part their hair in the middle. Their carpets cost \$15 a yard, and they brag on the second biggest looking glass in the city. The waiters are of ineffable elegance, and of an intellectual cast of countenance. They look like graduates of Harvard. They wear two clean shirts and two white shekers a day, and change their white chokers a day, and change their prons three times an hour. A spot osom, or a crease in a tie, involves dismissal. The cook gets \$3000 a year. The The napkins are worth \$2 a piece. When objectionable parties enter the restaurant they receive a card upon a silver salver. In terms of freezing politeness they are requested to leave. If a guest kisses a chamber-maid he finds his room required.

The following is an official statement of the number of Federal soldiers, white and

colored interred in the national cemeteries of the First military district : Buried at City Point, 5,150; Cuipeper, 1,343; Cold Harbor, 1,983; Danville, 1,280; Fredericksburg, 15,228; Fort Harrison, 802; Glendale, 1,189; Poplar Grove, 6,187; Richmond, 6,313; Staunton, 749; Seven Pines, 1,857; Manchester, 4,470; Yorktown, 2,162.
Total (including white and black, known and unknown) 53,161. Of this number the names of 19,572 were known. Counting the names of 268 persons employed in our navy, citizens and Confederates, buried in the cemeteries mentioned above, and we have a grand total, 53,429. The burials at Arlington are not included in the above

The Corine Reporter, of September 24th says: We learn from reliable sources that valuable silver mines have been discovered valuable silver mines have been discovered about fifty miles from Corine. As our informant was not posted as to the locality, he could not, of course, inform us just wehre they were. But enough is known to know that they are near Corine, and have proven to yield in the neighborhood of \$300 per ton, in silver. Dr. Gregory's party, that left Corine in May last, discovered mines to the northwest of corine, somewhere about the northwest of corine, somewhere about t Goose Creek range, the specimens of whi yielded allver globyles under the blowph and gave every edidence of being rich, b the ore was not assayed, nor the mines ope ed sufficiently to know their value, Enoug of the world.

Subterranean Lake under a City-Two Men lost in attempting to Explore It. Men lost in attempting to Explore It.

The French Journal-Official tells a strangstory about a subterranean lake, under the city of Constantinople. Nearly half a case to the street, and revealed series of subterranean yaults support by magnificent marble pillars, richly or mented, evidently the work of Greek artis Underneath these vaults appeared a last of unknown extent and considerable deplattle has been said or even known of its strange discovery until last month, when Englishman and a sailor undertook to nagate this subterranean lake; but they no turned, completely exhausted and nearly choked to death with the foul air. He reports finding ranges of vaults and pillars as

urchase of Cotton Lands in Missis

Louis, Oct. 18.-John Swar

with nicely fitted tarfs. Sprowing or shrively in the nicely fitted tarfs. Sprowing the nicely fitted tarfs. Sprowing or shrively in the nicely fitted tarfs. Sprowing the nicely fitted tarfs. Sprowing to the nicely fitted tarfs. The small turned the causes of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our like the cause of the long delay in bolding our li There is no to be W. to good a signature

tariff constructed in the interest of small, A are earnestly desirous of reform. The Louisuniversal among the people when it calls for revision and amendment.

The first point which Congress may be asked to consider is, that the present aggregate of taxation is in excess of the actual requirements of the Treasury. The rapid progress made by Mr. Boutwell in the reduction of the debt is undoubtedly a source of honest pride. And the improvement it has imparted to the public credit may as certainly be made the means of lightening the burden on account of interest on the debt. But the national honor does not exset the extinguishment of the debt in fourteen years, which, as Mr. Boutwell tells us,
would be possible if the present rate of taxation be maintained. What is essential is,
that a steady and definite reduction of the
principal go on. For all practical purposes
a yearly extinction of fifty millions would
be an adequate rate of relief from debt, and
by limiting it to this amount a margin of
fifty millions more would be available for
the reduction of taxes. Even then, according to Mr. Boutwell, the debt may be paid
off in less than twenty-two years.

Apart, then, from the reduction of taxes
which the rigorous economy of GeneraGraxar's Administration renders practical
bie, and spart from the relief which would
follow the funding of the debt at a lower
rate of interest, it is manifest that trustion
may be reduced to the extent of fifty millions without embarrassment to the public
service or damage to the public credit. debt. But the national honor does not ex-

service or damage to the public credit.

But to obtain the full benefit of redu taxation, a simplification and equalization burdens is imperatively required. Hence careful, well-informed and essentially prevision of the entire system is a prelimination that should not be overlooked. The reperform that should not be overlooked. The country, meanwhile, without pret-ing to have an intimate acquaintance, if fiscal mysteries, is alive to the iniquitie

The second year of its life is peculiarly critical to a National Administ forms, says the New York Tribune, the grand climacteric of its official existence. By that time the party in power has lost the flush of victory, and with it the esprit de corps which gave unity and energy to its movements. Ardor has subsided into calmness, passion into sober reflection or selfish calculation, Party attachments are no longer stronger than the principles of individuality. Personal sense of right and justice, and persenal pride, jealousy and pique begin to prevall. The measures which brought the party into power perhaps have ceased a have become stale. There remains no rally. ing cry but the leader's name, and this of itself can never long hold its potency. Dis-content, dissension and defection spread in the ranks. If the opposing party is ever to rally effectually from its overthrow, then is its signal opportunity. These laws of party working have been attested by the history of every Administration in our Government. The second year of every one of them has always brought home the crucial test of the

strength of its hold upon public confidence. It is in view of these facts that the decided Administration triumphs in the elections of this fall justify peculiar congratulation. It is settled that General GRANT's Administration is a notable success that he is as good in making moral conquests as he was in schieving military. The convictions of his friends that he would command the pubevery way substantiated. What makes this popular assent all the more gratifying; in that the South shares in it as well as the North. There is no longer any such thing as an avowed auti-Administration party in any of the late rebellious States. All parties and all candidates there recognize the popularity of the Administration by a special citude to make it appear that it is on lower their side, even in particular contests, when the fact is quite otherwise. The flerce little talk against military government and all a sell that, which we still get from a few of the sell and factions newspapers of the South, is hadd labt nothing against this tribute of commenda-the South have to pay as a first condition of

York Herald, are the accounts recei egarding the movements and position of regarding the morements and position of Lopez. From Lisbon one day we learn that the fighting President of the Paraguayan republic, when last heard of, was making tracks for Bolivian territory. From the wording of the dispatch we are left to infer-that he is badly used up, and that his recent reverses have completely prostrated him. — a self. Following this information, next day the pews, via Paris, tells us that "Lopez has established new lines of defence at San Estan-islaus, where he has a considerable force of men and plenty of artillery." Between these conflicting statements, however, it is not difficult to arrive at the situation of affairs. ated by successive disasters is no decimated by successive disasters is no less true; but that his course is run is not quite so clear. Defeat has never yet broken his spirit or destroyed his energy. It is not going to do so now. Neither is his position so hopeless as has been more than once stated. If the report proves true that the allies have discontinued the pursuit, Lopez can hide his own time before he assumes the offensive.—

He has the nuclus of an army around him,